



METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT



MISSION STATEMENT

To prevent crime and the fear of crime, as we work with others to build safe and healthy communities throughout the District of Columbia.



**GOVERNMENT OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

Anthony A. Williams, Mayor
Charles H. Ramsey, Chief of Police

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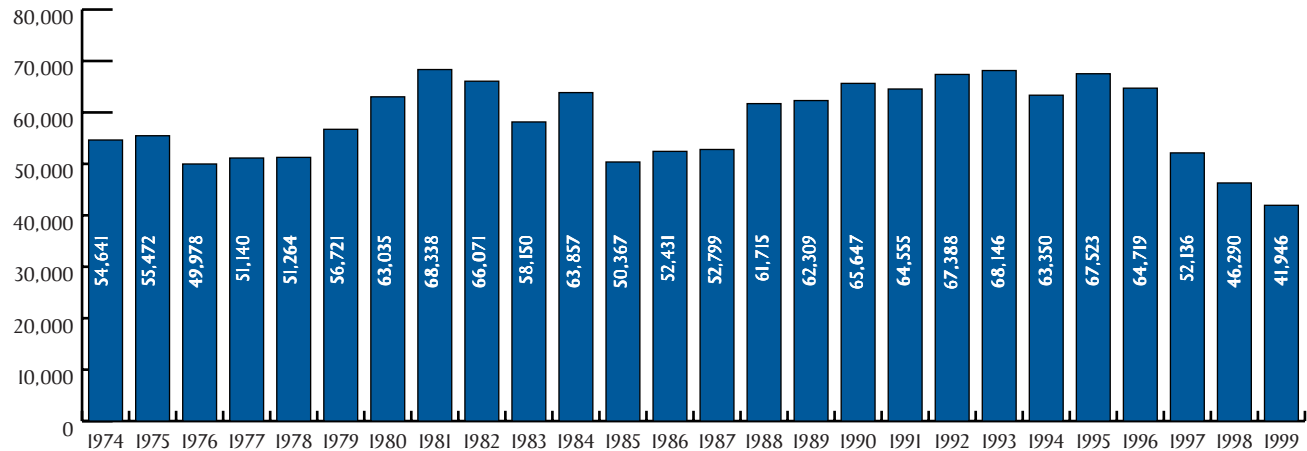
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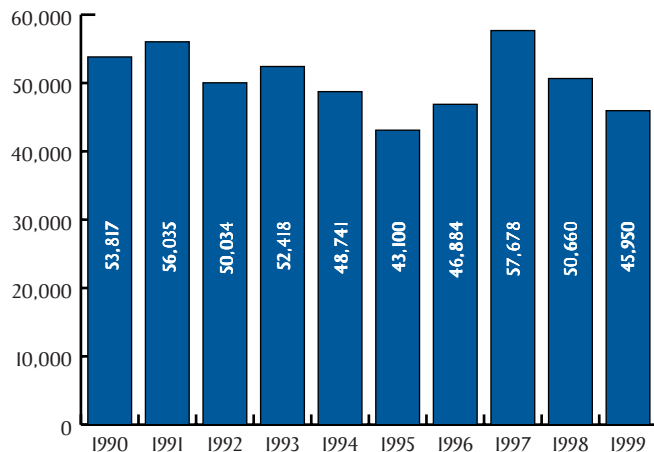
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PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Major Crime Trends

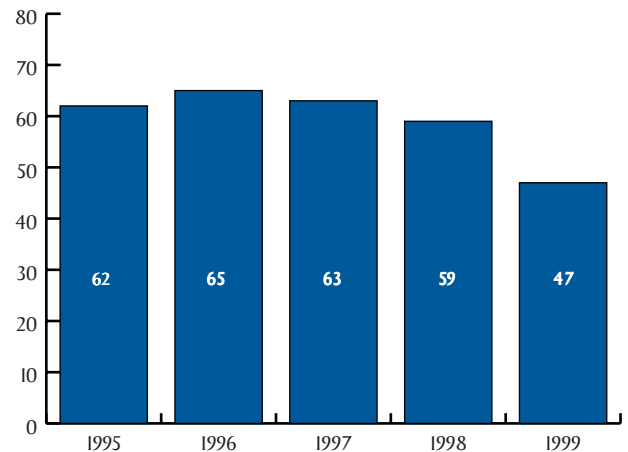


Total Arrests

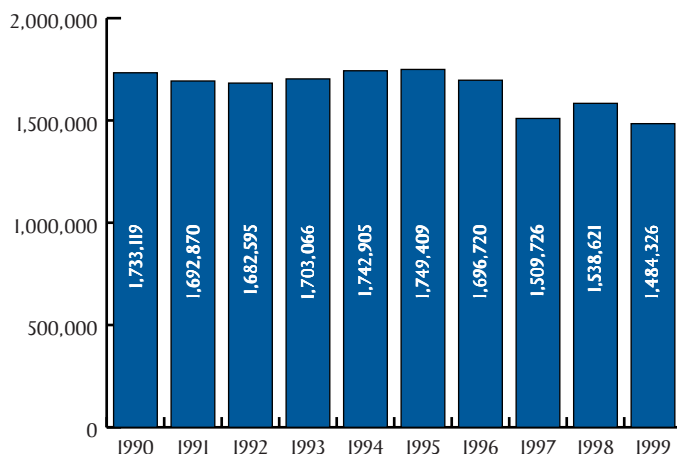


Traffic Fatalities

The number of motorists and pedestrians killed in traffic crashes declined more than 20 percent in 1999.

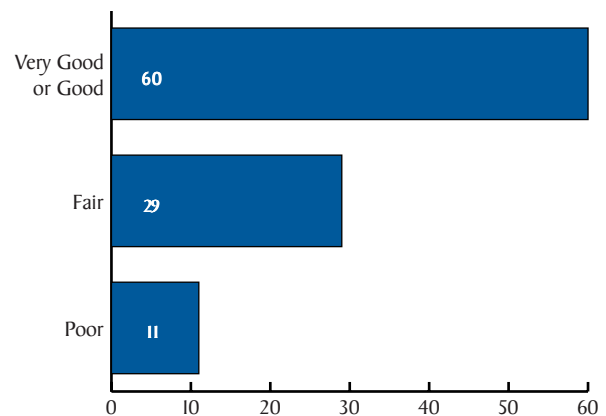


Total Calls for Service



Working with Residents

The majority of residents say the police are doing a good job working together with residents to solve local problems.

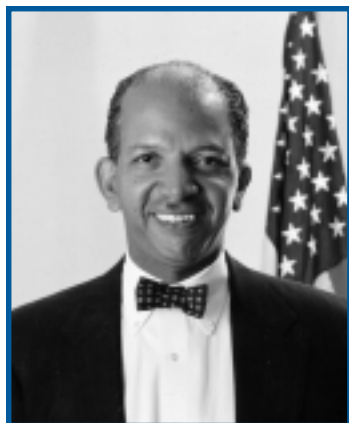


FROM THE MAYOR

ANTHONY A. WILLIAMS
MAYOR



To Our Citizens:



I am pleased to share with you the Metropolitan Police Department's Annual Report that demonstrates – together – we are making headway in the fight against crime.

In November 1999, more than 3,000 of you participated in my Citizen Summit and outlined your priorities for our government. Your message on public safety was clear: building safe and healthy neighborhoods is of utmost importance to our city.

During 1999, working with our community groups and our citizens, we made progress toward meeting this goal. We completed a series of short-term action items to enhance police service in all seven police districts, upgraded our technology and began to abate our most notorious open-air drug markets. As a result of our partnership, our six "Capital Communities" have experienced significant reductions in crime. More importantly, there is increased hope and resolve for the future.

This report highlights how the Metropolitan Police Department has reformed its practices and initiated new programs that enhanced the quality of life in our communities. From our successful Gun Buyback Program to improved recruiting and deployment of our officers, the MPDC demonstrated its commitment to the community by working to reduce crime in creative ways. In 1999, these efforts paid off: serious crime declined for the fourth year in a row, to its lowest level in three decades. I want to publicly thank all of our police officers, civilian employees and our community partners for making this record of success possible. I believe we have the most dedicated police force in the country. I hope you will join me in recognizing their efforts.

As the Citizen Summit demonstrated so convincingly, our residents, business leaders, faith-based community and elected officials are committed to working with our police and to creating the type of neighborhoods that we all desire. Through our new community policing strategy, *Policing for Prevention*, we have a solid framework in which our problem-solving partnerships can grow and flourish.

We recognize that there is still a great deal of work still to be done, especially when it comes to protecting our young people from gangs, guns, drugs and violence. But if we continue to work together as a team – as we did in 1999 – I am confident that we can be even more successful in the years to come.

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Anthony A. Williams".

Anthony A. Williams
Mayor

FROM THE CHIEF OF POLICE



When people look back on the Metropolitan Police Department of 1999, they will likely focus on the major events and high-profile crimes we handled during the year. Whether it was NATO's 50th Anniversary Summit or preparing for Y2K, solving the Starbucks murder case or investigating the tragic murder of Helen Foster-El in June or the shootings of the teenagers outside the Latin American Youth Center in July – these and other major events consumed a great deal of our Department's time, energy, creativity and resources. But there were many other events that took place during 1999 – new programs and initiatives that weren't nearly as high profile but contributed to the MPDC's overall record of growth, development and success for the year.

Major Events

1999 demonstrated once again that the MPDC is the nation's premier law enforcement agency in planning for and carrying out major events. With presidential inaugurations every four years and visiting dignitaries on a constant basis, we have a great deal of experience in these matters. That experience served us well during 1999.

In April, the 50th Anniversary Summit of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was an unprecedented gathering of the heads of state from the major industrialized nations. While the primary meetings were held in one basic location, there were numerous social and other events associated with the summit. These factors, coupled with the very real threat of demonstrations and terrorism, created tremendous security and logistics challenges for our Department. In partnership with the U.S. Secret Service, the FBI and numerous other federal partners, we

created and carried out a sound and effective security plan for this international event. With thorough planning and precise implementation, the summit came off without a major hitch – a tribute to all the men and women of our Department.

Our members demonstrated their professionalism in other major events during the year, including the aborted Knights of Freedom march in July and the preparations for the new year – and new millennium – date change and celebration. Y2K presented challenges unlike any our Department had previously encountered. Not only were we faced with large crowds celebrating the new year on the National Mall and in many of our neighborhoods, but we needed to be prepared for any public safety consequences that might arise out of the failure of other major support systems, such as electricity and telephone. To do so, we had to ensure that our own computer systems were up-to-date and Y2K-compliant. Preparing for all of these contingencies was a massive undertaking that began early in the year and culminated, on January 1, 2000, with a rousing and

largely peaceful celebration in our Nation's Capital and almost no system glitches, internal or external. In hindsight, many people have commented that Y2K was much ado about nothing. What those people may not realize is that the uneventful nature of the date change was largely the result of extensive preparations and sound planning by the MPDC and our other partners in public safety.

In many ways, these and other major events of 1999 were merely prologues for one of the largest mobilizations the MPDC has ever known: preparations for the April 2000 meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Our tremendous success in handling the large demonstrations associated with these meetings, while maintaining public safety, was due, in part, to the challenges we faced during 1999.

I am extremely proud of all the men and women of the MPDC – sworn and civilian, representing all roles and ranks – who continue to shine in these types of high-profile, high-risk situations.

Public Safety Enhancements

1999 also saw a number of public safety enhancements and innovations. The Mobile Force began as a summer-only program, but was eventually made year-round because of its success in reducing crime and addressing disorder problems. In 1999, we also debuted our Open-Air MiniStations – highly visible picnic table-and-chairs staffed by uniformed police officers and set up in areas of high crime and drug activity. The first MiniStation was set up in the 100



block of Bates Street, NW, where, two months earlier, three children had been shot and injured while standing on the sidewalk. In this and other communities, the presence of the MiniStations has helped to ease fears and increase communication between residents and police.

MiniStations were also placed in the six “Capital Communities” – open-air drug markets that the MPDC and other agencies made a concerted effort to shut down during 1999. Located in six of the seven police districts, the Capital Communities are receiving expanded law enforcement attention as well as community building efforts. The result has been a dramatic reduction in crime – 50 percent in some cases – in the six targeted areas. This concept is now being expanded to other neighborhoods.



1999 also saw the largest gun buy-back program in the District's history. In just three days, the Department's “Operation Gun Tip” removed nearly 3,000 dangerous firearms from District streets and homes. While not a panacea to gun violence, the buy-back demonstrated both the extent of gun possession in the District and the willingness of many residents to say “enough is enough.” We are taking steps to make these types of gun buy-backs annual events in the District.

Major Crimes

Like any year in any major city, 1999 in the District of Columbia was a year of serious and often tragic crimes. None touched the hearts of more Washingtonians than the tragic death of Helen Foster-El. A grandmother and a fixture in her Southeast community, she was killed on June 21st when two groups opened fire on one another. Ms. Foster-El died as she was successfully shepherding neighborhood children out of harm's way. Working diligently, Sixth District officers and detectives, assisted by members of the Summer Mobile Force, made several arrests in a short period of time. Her death inspired many people, in Southeast and throughout the city, to speak out against gun violence and to pledge to do something about it.

Another crime that shocked the community occurred in late June, when several young people leaving a dance at the Latin American Youth Center were shot and injured by a gunman on the street. Following the shooting, police, residents and community leaders came together and resolved to take back their neighborhood. Just weeks after the shooting, I joined Mayor Williams, Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton, several members of the DC Council, criminal justice leaders and members of the community – including some of the young victims from the shooting – on the steps of the Youth Center to kick off the District's celebration of National Night Out. It was a poignant statement that a heinous crime such as the one that had occurred just outside this wonderful facility for our young people would not deter any of us from moving forward to build safer neighborhoods.

Finally, 1999 saw the closure of perhaps the most notorious murder in recent DC history: the July 1997 triple slaying of three employees inside the Starbucks coffee house in upper Georgetown. In March, Carl Cooper was arrested and charged with the murders, following a tireless investigation. MPDC detectives, working with the FBI and the Prince George's County Police Department developed information that pointed to Cooper as the assailant. He subsequently pleaded guilty and has been sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole. The arrest and conviction in this case brought some measure of closure to the victims' families and the community. It also demonstrated our agency's determination to solve serious and violence crimes, and our effectiveness in working with other law enforcement agencies in these types of complex cases.

Behind the scenes of these and other high-profile events, the MPDC continued to make significant improvements during 1999 to our organization and our infrastructure. Some of the major upgrades that began in 1998 – facilities renovation, purchase of new vehicles, and upgrades to equipment and computers – continued in 1999. We ended the year with a much stronger and more robust infrastructure than we began the year with.

In the area of technology, especially, we made significant advancements. The purchase and installation of mobile data computers for our scout



cars continued. In addition, we installed a state-of-the-art computer-aided dispatch (CAD) system that is speeding up and improving emergency response, while collecting valuable management information. Our Department also successfully implemented 3-I-I as the District's new toll-free telephone number for police non-emergencies. In addition, we laid out a comprehensive information technology strategy that will carry us into the new millennium.

Even more significant, perhaps, were the improvements we made in the management of our human resources. Recruiting efforts were dramatically enhanced over the course of the year, with the hiring of new personnel in this critical function, the enhancement of our Internet-based recruiting efforts and the hosting of a first-ever Career Fair for people interested in a career with the MPDC. For the first time ever, we also began recruiting experienced officers from other departments to join the MPDC, under a lateral-hiring program approved by the DC Council. This program is attracting hundreds of interested applicants and is allowing us to increase both the quantity and the quality of our officer corps. Our Department ended 1999 with essentially the same number of sworn officers that we began the year, reversing a trend in which we were unable to keep up with attrition in recent years. By the summer of 2000, our Department had once again reached – and surpassed – our authorized level of 3,600 officers.

In addition to stepping up our recruitment and hiring, we also made better use of our personnel during 1999. The reorganization plan I announced in 1998 was fully implemented by the spring, with the reassignment of detectives out of headquarters and into the seven districts. Detectives are now working more closely with PSA officers and



the community in investigating and solving crimes. During 1999, we also increased the number of officers on the street during critical high-crime periods. This was accomplished through a new deployment system that better matches resources with demands for service. Included in this new system is a "power shift" that covers the critical late evening and early morning hours. More officers on the street was also accomplished through the Mobile Force – a program that allows up to 100 officers a night to work in an overtime capacity targeting hot spots of crime and violence.



All of these efforts require strong and consistent supervision. I am proud that in 1999, we were able to make a series of promotions to sergeant, lieutenant and captain that have significantly strengthened our field supervision, while providing professional development opportunities for our members. For example, we have promoted enough lieutenants to staff each of our 83 PSAs. During 1999, we also began a new promotional process that will allow our members to compete anew for advancement. And I implemented a new system by which promotions to command-level positions are now based on a rigorous application and interview process – a first for the MPDC.

Partnerships for Problem Solving) trains residents and police officers in a systematic, five-step problem-solving process that they test out on real problems in their neighborhoods. Launched initially in the six Capital Communities, the community training effort is now expanding to PSAs throughout the District. It is teaching important lessons and helping to bring new people into the community policing process.



Another important tool for community building is our Department's Web site: www.mppdc.org. During 1999, the number of people visiting our site continued to grow, with upwards of 2,500 unique visitors a week. Web users are finding valuable information about the Police Department and their community that is making them more informed partners in community policing.



One exciting new service we kicked off this year is an e-mail subscription program (in partnership with a Web site called Crimereports.com) that allows residents to get summaries of crimes that occurred in their police district and PSA over the previous 24 hours. This service is making residents more aware of crime conditions in their neighborhoods and more energized to do something about them.

All of these efforts combined to produce impressive results in 1999. Crime continued to decline in the District, reaching its lowest level in nearly three decades. Almost every community enjoyed crime reductions during the years, in almost every crime type. In addition, traffic fatalities declined during the year by 20 percent citywide. Washington, D.C., was indeed a safer city at the end of 1999 than it was at the beginning of the year.

That is not to suggest that there is not a lot more work to do: there is. The level of violence in a city of our size is still intolerably high. And the fear that grips many of our communities continues to erode the quality of life for far too many of our residents. We can – and we must – do even




more in the new year and the new millennium to reduce crime and the fear it generates.

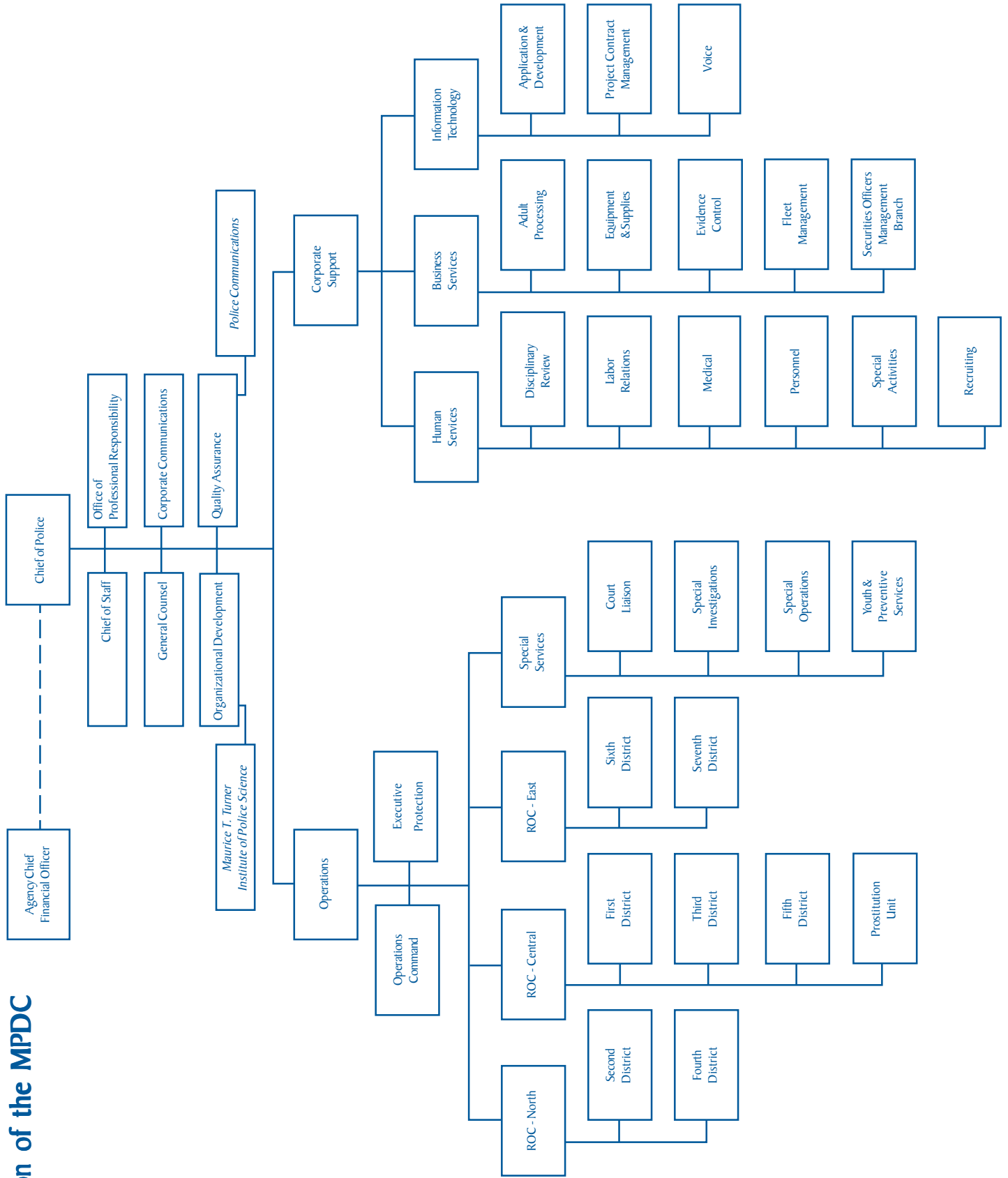
I am confident we can get the job done. As 1999 demonstrated once again, the MPDC is

an outstanding organization composed of true professionals who are capable of handling high-profile citywide events, while we also work in our neighborhoods to reduce crime and restore communities. I want to publicly thank the members of the MPDC for their hard work, their sacrifice and their excellence throughout 1999. I also want to thank our partners in the community. This past year you demonstrated tremendous resolve – often in the face of extreme tragedy – to pull together and help us address the problems of crime and violence.

Working together, there is nothing we can't accomplish as we look to the future. We can continue to make our city safer and our neighborhoods stronger. I look forward to meeting these challenges with all of you, our partners in community policing.


Charles H. Ramsey

Organization of the MPDC



YEAR IN REVIEW

January

Homicides Reach their Lowest Level in a Decade

While cautioning that levels of violence in the District remain far too high, Chief Ramsey reports that homicides declined nearly 14 percent during 1998, reaching their lowest level in more than a decade. The decline, to 260 victims in 1998, continues an overall reduction in homicides throughout the decade. Compared with 1991, when there were 482 homicides, the District's homicide rate declined 46 percent by 1998. Homicides will decline by another 7 percent during 1999.

Chief Requests Use-of-Force Review

Chief Ramsey takes the unusual step of asking the U.S. Department of Justice to step in and examine the MPDC's policies and practices concerning the use of force, as well as the investigations into all deadly force incidents over the last 10 years. The request comes two months after the MPDC institutes a new use-of-force policy and expanded training and equipment for officers. "Even with these critical changes, I still do not have full confidence that our Department currently possesses the resources needed to address these complex and difficult issues," Ramsey explains. The inquiry continues through 1999, while officer-involved shootings drop sharply (see December).

Southeast DC Drug Ring Cracked

Police and prosecutors announce a 100-count indictment against members of a violent street gang that distributed heroin and cocaine in Southeast DC. Dubbed the Southeast Sweep, the joint FBI-MPDC Safe Streets Task Force investigation leads to charges against 14 suspects on various federal and local charges of criminal conspiracy, narcotics distribution, murder, assault with intent to kill, armed robbery and firearms violations. The criminal organization, led by Tommy Edelin, was responsible for the distribution of hundreds of kilograms of cocaine, cocaine base and heroin throughout the metropolitan area over a 10-year period.

February

Polite Anti-Gridlock Program Unveiled

The MPDC joins the Downtown DC Business Improvement District (BID) in launching a new strategy to halt gridlock in the busy downtown area by appealing to motorists' good side. Sixteen traffic signs – bearing the simple and polite message, "No Gridlock, Please" – are placed on 14th Street, NW, from F Street to New York Avenue. The signs are supported by expanded police traffic control on this major thoroughfare during rush hour and community outreach by the BID's Safety and Maintenance officers. A similar anti-gridlock program with the Golden Triangle BID is unveiled later in the spring.

Child Safety Seat Crackdown

In the first of three enforcement waves that will be conducted throughout the year, MPDC officers issue more than 500 citations for seat belt and child safety seat violations and hand out or fix dozens of child safety seats during Child Passenger Safety Week. Similar operations, part of the Operation ABC (America Buckles up Children) Mobilization, are conducted before the busy Memorial Day and Thanksgiving Day holidays. The District's strict seat belt and child safety seat laws, combined with tough enforcement and innovations such as red-light cameras, are credited with helping to reduce traffic fatalities in the District by 20 percent during 1999.



YEAR IN REVIEW

March

Suspect Arrested in Starbucks Murder Case

Bringing closure to a crime that had shocked the city two years earlier, police and prosecutors charge 29-year-old Carl Cooper with the brutal, July 1997 murders of three employees inside the Starbucks Coffee Shop on Wisconsin Avenue, NW, in upper Georgetown. Cooper is initially taken into custody as a fugitive from justice in a 1996 shooting of a Prince George's County police officer, and questioned about the Starbucks case. Cooper subsequently pleads guilty and is sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole.

New Mobile Police Station Unveiled

As part of an enhanced effort to reduce crime and enhance visibility, the MPDC receives a new state-of-the-art mobile police station. The Mobile Community Outreach Police Station (MCOPS) is a new facet of the Department's Weed and Seed Program, allowing for special deployment operations and making it easier for officers to participate in community meetings and forums. The vehicles is used at various crime prevention walks, marches, rallies and other community events throughout the year.

April

NATO Summit Takes Place without Incident

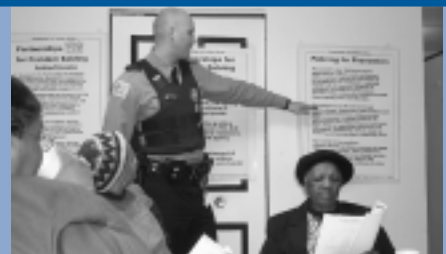
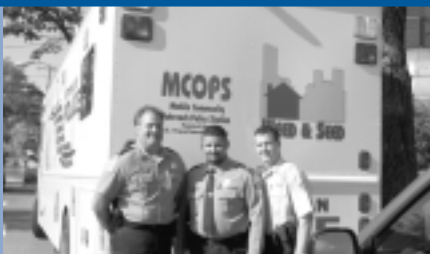
As heads of state from around the free world gather in Washington, D.C., for the 50th anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the MPDC mobilizes the entire force to help ensure the security of the visiting dignitaries, while continuing to protect District neighborhoods. Through considerable planning and interagency cooperation, the international peace event takes place without incident.

New Summer Mobile Force Hits the Streets

With a rise in homicides during the first three months of the year, Chief Ramsey pushes up the start date for the new Summer Mobile Force from May 1 to mid-April. The new program puts 100 or more additional police officers on the streets every evening, working in a volunteer overtime capacity, to target open-air drug markets and other hot spots of violence, prostitution and other visible signs of neighborhood disorder. Summer Mobile Force is so successful in reducing crime that the Chief decides in November to make the program year-round.

Reducing Crime along D.C.-Prince George's County Border

In a concerted effort to reduce crime along their common border, MPDC and Prince George's County Police officials unveil Project CLEAN (Citizens and Law Enforcement Against Narcotics). Under the program, MPDC and PG County officers ride together on patrol, share information and conduct cooperative investigations in conjunction with various federal agencies. The results are immediate: during a three-week period, police seize \$262,000 in illicit narcotics, 29 handguns and other weapons, 10 motor vehicles and \$22,500 in cash. A total of 429 suspects are also arrested.



YEAR IN REVIEW

May

Detectives Reassigned to the Seven Police Districts

With upgraded facilities and equipment in place, detectives formerly housed at Police Headquarters are reassigned to the seven district stations, where they can work more closely with PSA officers, other district personnel and the community to investigate crimes. The reassignment of the detectives to the seven districts is the last phase of a reorganization plan, announced by Chief Ramsey in September 1998, to increase accountability and put more resources in the community.

Environmental Crimes Unit Honored

Approximately one year after it was created, the MPDC's Environmental Crimes Unit is honored with a resolution by the DC Council. The unit, which focuses on illegal dumping of construction debris, medical, chemical and hazardous waste, abandoned vehicles and other environmental threats, closes more than 300 cases in its first year.

June

New Community Training Program Targets Open-Air Drug Markets

A unique program that trains residents, police officers and other city agency personnel to work together in solving neighborhood crime and disorder problems kicks off with a day-long training session. Following up on Mayor Williams's short-term action agenda, the program, called Partnerships for Problem Solving, focuses initially on six "Capital Communities" where open-air drug markets have been a major problem. The training program soon expands to other neighborhoods citywide as part of the MPDC's enhanced community policing strategy.

Open-Air MiniStations Debut

The MPDC unveils its newest weapon in the effort to shut down open-air drug markets: Open-Air MiniStations. These picnic table-and-chair sets are staffed by uniformed police officers in areas of high crime and drug activity. In addition to enhancing police presence, the MiniStations also provide a place for residents to ask questions and get information about Department programs and services.

Grandmother Shot Trying to Protect Children; Arrests Made

It is a senseless killing that rocks the city: 55-year-old Helen Foster-El is gunned down outside her Southeast home, caught in the crossfire of a gun battle as she is trying to shepherd young children in the area away from the violence. Within days, Sixth District police make arrests in the case.

Lorton Firing Range Closed

After a mishap in which stray gunfire from the MPDC's firing range at the Lorton complex in Virginia strikes nearby homes and vehicles, Chief Ramsey announces that the range will be permanently closed. Officers from various local and federal law enforcement agencies were conducting a training exercise when rounds they fired left the range and landed in the Newington Commons community. The Chief invites residents to the range to describe the investigation into the incident and to announce his decision to close the facility.



YEAR IN REVIEW

July

PSA Staffing Continues to Increase

Chief Ramsey reports to the DC Council that nearly 500 more uniformed officers are working every day in the District's 83 police service areas than were in PSAs two years ago, when the District's community policing model was first introduced. Additional officers – in both the PSAs and other operational units – are the result of continued reassignment of officers from administrative and support positions. More aggressive recruiting, including enhanced efforts via the Department's Web site (www.mpdc.org), also contributes to the improved staffing report.

Federal Grant to Fund 200 Additional Officers

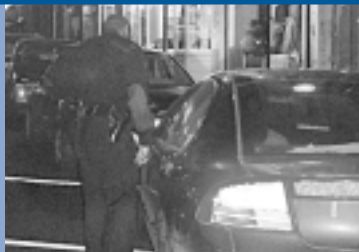
The MPDC will hire 200 additional police officers to expand community policing efforts in the District, under a \$15 million grant awarded by the federal office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). Part of the Clinton-Gore Administration's commitment to put 100,000 new officers on the nation's streets, the 200 federally funded officers will allow the MPDC to return to its authorized level of 3,800 police officers over the next two years. A Career Expo held later in the month attracts hundreds of potential candidates, including dozens of experienced officers from other law enforcement agencies interested in joining the MPDC through the District's new lateral-hiring program.

Crime Information Made Available on the Internet

District of Columbia residents and on-line visitors are offered e-mail updates on crime in their communities under a new partnership between the MPDC and a Web site called crimereports.com. Organized by police district and PSA, the regular e-mails include basic information about offenses within the past 24 hours, along with descriptions of any property that was taken or possible suspects. The MPDC also uses the new service to get information out to the community about upcoming PSA and district events, community alerts, wanted offenders, news releases and other community policing information.

Community Justice Partnership Program Expanded

Employing a common-sense approach to offender supervision, the MPDC and the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA) announce the expansion of the Community Justice Partnership Program. Launched in the fall of 1998, the program pairs Community Supervision Officers from CSOSA and Metropolitan Police officers to provide enhanced monitoring of probationers and parolees in the community. Residents and other community stakeholders help by planning services and disseminating information to discourage probationers and parolees from committing additional crimes. The program was begun in the Seventh District, and is being expanded to PSAs in three additional districts.



YEAR IN REVIEW

August

Nearly 3,000 Firearms Collected During "Operation Gun Tip"

Holding its first major gun buy-back in five years, the MPDC recovers more than 2,900 weapons in three days – exceeding by nearly 20 percent the total number of firearms recovered by District police in law enforcement operations in all of 1998. Follow-up analysis by the MPDC and the ATF reveals that many were handguns of the type frequently used in street crimes and domestic violence incidents. Noting that each gun recovered is potentially a life saved or serious injury prevented, Mayor Williams and Chief Ramsey vow to make gun buy-backs an annual event in the District.

Red-Light Camera Program Begins

After one month of sending warnings to motorists who run red lights, the District begins issuing tickets from the first two photo enforcement cameras installed to reduce the dangerous, but commonplace, practice of red-light running. The camera at New York Avenue and 4th Street, NW, captures nearly 4,700 violators in the first month alone. By year's end, the District's photo enforcement program expands to 26 cameras and achieves a 47 percent reduction in red-light running at the targeted intersections.

National Night Out Celebration Garners Award

Thousands of District residents join Mayor Williams, Chief Ramsey and other officials in celebrating the National Night Out against crime. Stressing youth violence prevention, the kickoff ceremony is held outside the Latin American Youth Center in Northwest, where just weeks earlier several teens were shot after leaving a dance. Dozens of picnics, marches, candlelight vigils and neighborhood award ceremonies are held throughout the city. The District's effort earns a "Top 15" honor in the 250,000+ population category from National Association of Town Watch, the national organizers of the annual crime prevention event.

September

Information Technology Strategy Unveiled

The MPDC publishes a comprehensive information technology strategy explaining how the Department will use new technology to support its Policing for Prevention strategy of community policing. At a briefing to unveil the new IT strategy, Chief Ramsey and senior staff demonstrate planned improvements in emergency communications, records management and automated field reporting, as well as computerized crime mapping and analysis and new Internet applications.

New 3-1-1 System for Non-Emergencies Becomes Operational

A major element of the IT strategy is to improve response to emergency calls by implementing an easy-to-use, easy-to-remember telephone number for non-emergencies: 3-1-1. The new toll-free number becomes operational, with extensive testing over the next three months to ensure compatibility with residential, pay phone and wireless service providers. With a public education campaign to begin in 2000, the MPDC expects that 3-1-1 will reduce the number of non-emergency calls to 9-1-1 and free up more time for officers to engage in community policing.

Curfew Enforcement Begins

Adding another tool to its youth violence prevention arsenal, the MPDC begins enforcing the District's curfew law, which had been held up in the courts for several years. While the law provides for fines and other penalties against youthful violators and their parents, the MPDC adopts a new approach in its application of the law. Rather than arresting and processing all violators, officers are instructed, as a first step, to attempt to reunite young people with their parents, with harsher sanctions reserved for chronic violators.



YEAR IN REVIEW

October

Operation Independence Day Hits SE Drug Market

A four-month investigation into street-level dealing of heroin, cocaine and marijuana in an eight-block radius of 15th and Independence Avenue, SE, concludes with nearly 150 felony arrests overall, 15 weapons seized and the recovery of significant amounts of narcotics and cash. Carried out jointly by the Fifth and First Police Districts and the Mobile Force, Operation Independence Day targets an open-air drug market in one of the six "Capital Communities" where enhanced enforcement and community revitalization efforts are being concentrated.

Control over 9-1-1 Fees Urged

Chief Ramsey urges the DC Council to pass legislation that would give the District government control over the fees collected to support the city's emergency and non-emergency telephone systems. Speaking on behalf of legislation that would transfer management of the 9-1-1 fees from Bell Atlantic to the District government, the Chief argues that the reform would help the District create and fund state-of-the-art 9-1-1 and 3-1-1 systems.

November

More Officers Deployed During High-Crime Periods

With concerns over police visibility and officer safety, the MPDC begins a new deployment system that substantially increases the number of police officers on the street during evening and weekend hours, when crime and calls for service are highest. A Department analysis found that while 42 percent of the priority calls for service occur during the evening shift (4 p.m. to midnight), only about 31 percent of officers were assigned to that shift. The analysis also found that more officers were working during the middle of the week than on Saturdays. The new system includes the addition of a "power shift," which provides even more officers during the critical late evening and early morning hours.

Gun Violence Reduction Program Expanded

Mayor Williams joins police and prosecutors in announcing the expansion of Operation Ceasefire, a comprehensive firearm violence reduction strategy for the District. Elements of the 10-point plan include increased federal firearms prosecutions, utilization of ATF's new regional gun crime center, and additional school- and community-based violence prevention efforts. A multimedia public awareness campaign featuring Dennis Ashton, an 8-year-old victim of gun violence, is also unveiled to encourage the reporting of illegal guns to the ATF's hotline, 1-800-ATF-GUNS

Mobile Force Shows Success

In announcing that Mobile Force will become a year-round operation, Chief Ramsey reports on the success of the project during its first six months. Since late April, the unit makes 8,850 arrests (including 1,678 for felonies); seizes an estimated \$1.5 million in illegal drugs, nearly \$400,000 in cash and 491 vehicles, and recovers 127 illegal guns. After homicides in the District rose sharply during the first three months of 1999, Mobile Force is credited with helping to reduce the homicide rate for the year.



YEAR IN REVIEW

Police Officer Shootings Decline

One year after overhauling the MPDC's policy on the use of force and enhancing officer training and equipment, Chief Ramsey reports that the number of shootings involving MPDC officers has declined sharply. Through the first 11 months of 1999, both overall shootings and fatal shootings by the police are down by two-thirds from the same period of 1998. In addition to expanded training and the issuance of new, less-than-lethal equipment, the MPDC earlier in the year formed a first-ever Force Investigation Team to respond immediately to all police-involved shootings and to assist in and track all investigations of these cases.

MPDC To Review Group Home Deaths

The MPDC announces that its Major Crimes Unit will spearhead an investigation into the circumstances of deaths that have occurred in group homes for the mentally retarded. This follows media reports of hundreds of such deaths in recent years that may not have been properly reported to the police. Investigators begin to review and reinvestigate all group home deaths that have taken place over the past six years in the District, seeking to uncover additional facts into the circumstances of the death.

Police, Ministers Unveil 7-Point Initiative Targeting At-Risk Youth

In an effort to prevent crime and victimization among at-risk youth in the Sixth and Seventh Police Districts, the MPDC joins a coalition of East of the River clergy in announcing a new, seven-point initiative against youth violence. The plan focuses on a variety of systemic prevention strategies that address the underlying causes and conditions of crime that affect young people. One specific initiative opens up Camp Brown, used by the Metropolitan Police Boys and Girls Clubs on weekdays during the summer, as a location for weekend and off-season retreats involving ministers and young people.

Y2K ... A-OK

Following months of system upgrades and public safety planning, the MPDC helps to usher in a peaceful – and largely uneventful – beginning to the new millennium. MPDC computer systems – including a new, Y2K-compliant computer-aided dispatch (CAD) system – perform flawlessly during the date change. With the full mobilization of officers on the street, the MPDC also keeps a lid on excessive rowdiness and illegal behavior during Y2K celebrations. And because major systems such as electricity and telephones work fine, the extensive operations the Department has put in place for handling crises – including the staffing of 126 "Emergency Service Sites" throughout the city – do not have to be fully activated.



CRIME AND PERFORMANCE TRENDS

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CITYWIDE CRIME TRENDS

Index Crime by District: 1998 vs. 1999

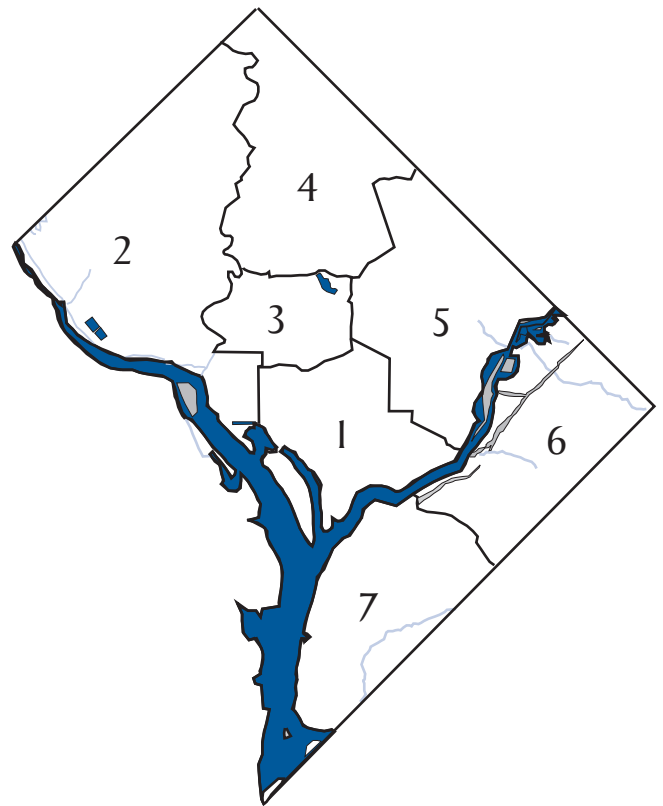
Reported crime was down in all seven police districts during 1999, with the Sixth District recording the largest decrease.

	<i>First District</i>		<i>Second District</i>		<i>Third District</i>		<i>Fourth District</i>		<i>Fifth District</i>		<i>Sixth District</i>		<i>Seventh District</i>	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
<i>Homicide</i>	17	22	2	4	31	31	43	40	48	36	65	57	54	51
<i>Rape</i>	19	37	6	14	22	33	25	39	30	41	35	43	53	41
<i>Robbery</i>	620	545	247	228	719	675	657	617	546	501	421	403	396	375
<i>Agg. Assault</i>	560	544	125	143	624	633	890	806	898	807	753	696	1,082	987
<i>Burglary</i>	831	621	900	699	1,011	850	1,165	840	1,027	725	700	638	727	694
<i>Larceny/Theft</i>	5,333	5,071	4,267	4,119	5,019	4,364	3,214	2,710	2,811	2,576	2,338	1,669	1,339	1,164
<i>Motor Vehicle Theft</i>	1,000	1,070	475	515	921	952	1,053	1,191	1,157	1,114	1,145	1,068	750	742
<i>Arson</i>	5	13	5	3	14	13	24	20	18	22	31	20	22	14
<i>Total</i>	8,385	7,923	6,027	5,725	8,361	7,551	7,071	6,263	6,535	5,822	5,488	4,594	4,423	4,068
<i>Percent Change</i>	-5.5%		-5.0%		-9.7%		-11.4%		-10.9%		-16.3%		-8.0%	

Index Crime: 1998 vs. 1999

In 1999, crime fell in all major categories except rape and motor vehicle theft. The largest percentage decreases were in burglary and arson.

	1998	1999	Percent Change
<i>Homicide</i>	260	241	-7.3%
<i>Rape</i>	190	248	30.5%
<i>Robbery</i>	3,606	3,344	-7.3%
<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	4,932	4,616	-6.4%
<i>Burglary</i>	6,361	5,067	-20.3%
<i>Larceny/Theft</i>	24,321	21,673	-10.9%
<i>Motor Vehicle Theft</i>	6,501	6,652	2.3%
<i>Arson</i>	119	105	-11.8%
<i>Total</i>	46,290	41,946	-9.4%



The District of Columbia is divided into three regions containing a total of seven police districts. Each district is further divided into 9 to 14 police service areas (PSAs), for a total of 83 PSAs citywide.

CRIME RATES

Index Crime Rates

per 100,000 population

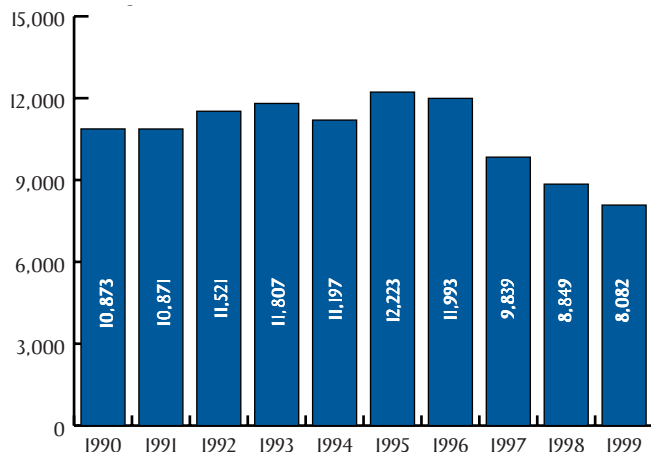
Even as the District's population began to stabilize in the late 1990s, both violent and property crime rates continued to drop, reaching their lowest levels of the decade in 1999.

	1990		1991		1992		1993	
Estimated Population	603,768		593,820		584,897		577,180	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Violent Crimes	14,961	2,478	14,665	2,470	16,680	2,852	16,888	2,926
Homicide	474	79	482	81	443	76	454	79
Rape	303	50	214	36	215	37	324	56
Robbery	7,365	1,220	7,265	1,223	7,456	1,275	7,107	1,231
Aggravated Assault	6,819	1,129	6,704	1,129	8,566	1,465	9,003	1,560
Property Crimes	50,686	8,395	49,890	8,402	50,708	8,670	51,258	8,881
Burglary	12,035	1,993	12,403	2,089	10,719	1,833	11,532	1,998
Larceny/Theft	30,326	5,023	29,119	4,904	30,618	5,235	31,466	5,452
Motor Vehicle Theft	8,109	1,343	8,132	1,369	9,117	1,559	8,060	1,396
Arson	216	36	236	40	254	43	200	35
Total Index Crimes	65,647	10,873	64,555	10,871	67,388	11,521	68,146	11,807

Index Crime Rates

per 100,000 population

After peaking in 1995, the Index crime rate has fallen each of the last four years.



The Crime Index

The eight crimes included in the tables on pages 17-19 make up the Crime Index, a measure of reported crime in the United States. The Crime Index does not measure all crimes, but it does provide a consistent measure of serious crime that can be compared from year to year.

Definitions of the eight Index crimes can be found on pages 20 and 22. All other crimes are considered "non-Index crimes" (see page 23 for more data on non-Index crimes).

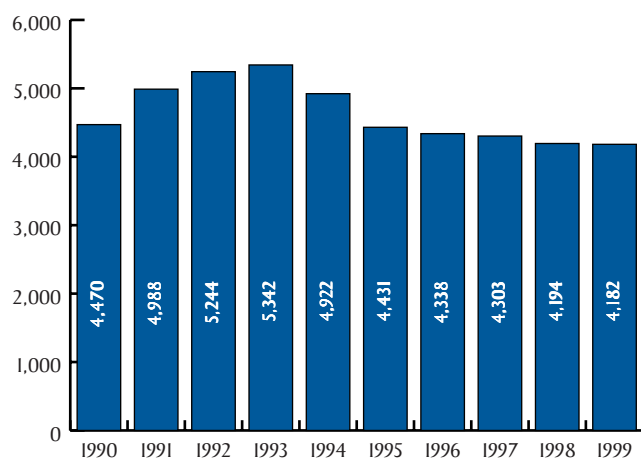
Source of population estimates: DC Office of Planning, Data Services Division. Population estimates are mid-year (July 1) estimates, which is why there is a difference between these and the US Census totals which are figured in April.

1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
565,796		552,446		539,646		529,895		523,124		519,000	
Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
15,177	2,682	14,744	2,669	13,411	2,485	10,706	2,020	8,988	1,718	8,449	1,628
399	71	360	65	397	74	301	57	260	50	241	46
249	44	292	53	260	48	218	41	190	36	248	48
6,311	1,115	6,864	1,242	6,444	1,194	4,499	849	3,606	689	3,344	644
8,218	1,452	7,228	1,308	6,310	1,169	5,688	1,073	4,932	943	4,616	889
48,173	8,514	52,779	9,554	51,308	9,508	41,430	7,819	37,302	7,131	33,497	6,454
10,037	1,774	10,184	1,843	9,828	1,821	6,963	1,314	6,361	1,216	5,067	976
29,673	5,244	32,281	5,843	31,343	5,808	26,748	5,048	24,321	4,649	21,673	4,176
8,257	1,459	10,192	1,845	9,975	1,848	7,569	1,428	6,501	1,243	6,652	1,282
206	36	122	22	162	30	150	28	119	23	105	20
63,350	11,197	67,523	12,223	64,719	11,993	52,136	9,839	46,290	8,849	41,946	8,082

Non-Index Crime Rates

per 100,000 population

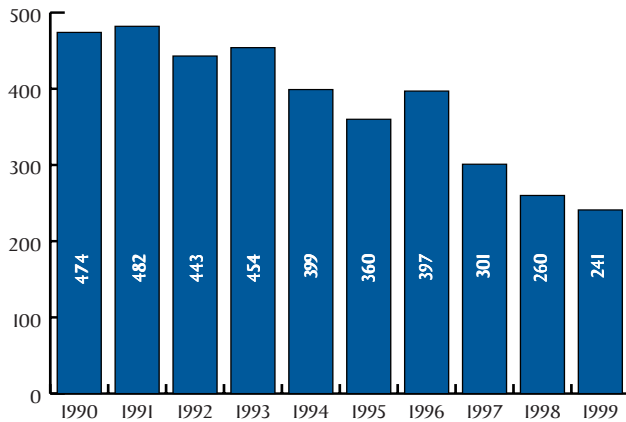
After increasing in the early 1990s, the rate of non-Index crimes has declined each of the last seven years.



VIOLENT CRIMES

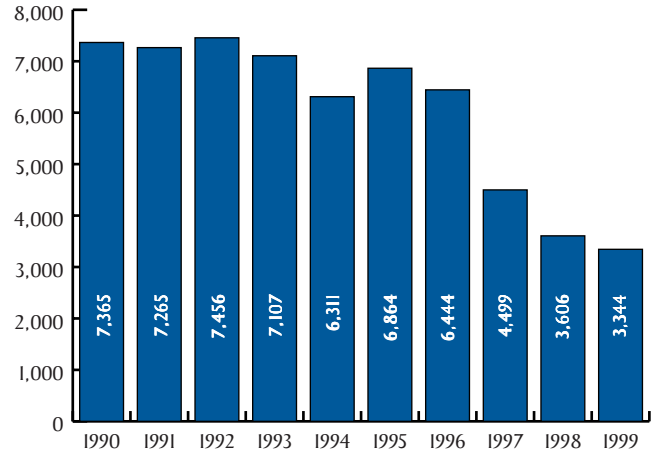
Homicide

There were half as many murders in 1999 as there were in 1991.



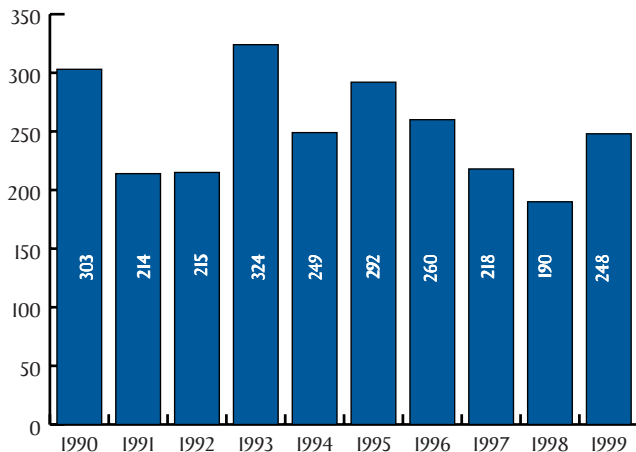
Robbery

Robberies have fallen by nearly 55 percent since 1990.



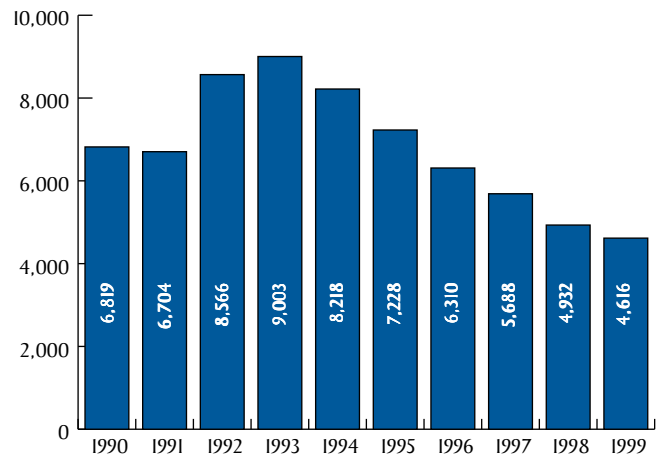
Rape

Although still 23 percent lower than its peak in 1993, reported rapes increased between 1998 and 1999.



Aggravated Assault

After peaking in 1993, serious assaults have declined 49 percent.



Violent Crime Definitions

Homicide. The willful killing of a person. Index homicide also includes voluntary manslaughter, which is the death of a person caused by gross negligence of any individual other than the victim.

Rape. The carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will.

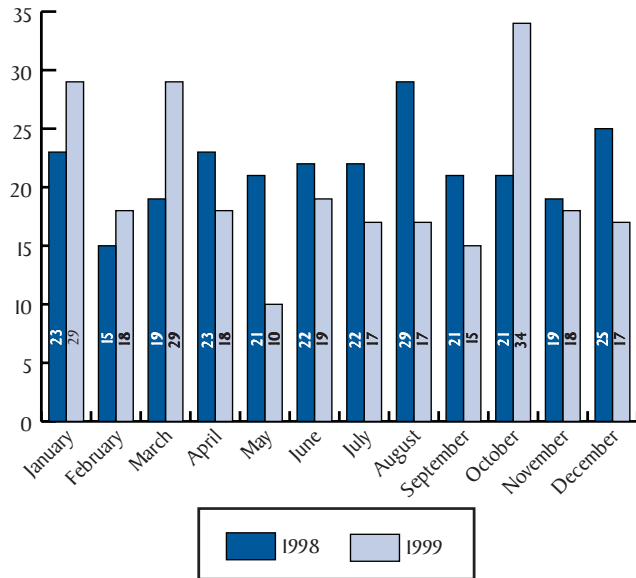
Robbery. The taking of, or attempt to take, anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or threat of force or violence.

Aggravated assault. The intentional causing of, or attempt to cause, serious bodily harm, or the threat of serious bodily injury or death.

HOMICIDE ANALYSIS

Homicides by Month

January, May and October were the highest months for homicide during 1999.



Motive

Drugs and arguments/retaliation accounted for two-thirds of the 1999 homicides where the motive was known.

Drugs	40
Argument	33
Retaliation	21
Robbery	20
Domestic	9
Child Abuse	6
Accidental	4
Gang-Related	4
Burglary	2
Other	2
Unknown	100
Total	241

Juvenile Involvement

The number of young homicide victims increased in 1999.

	1998	1999	Percent Change
Juvenile Victims	22	28	27%
Juveniles Arrested	12	8	-33%

Homicide Rate

The homicide rate has declined 29% over the last five years.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total Homicides	360	397	301	260	241
Rate per 100,000	65	74	57	50	46

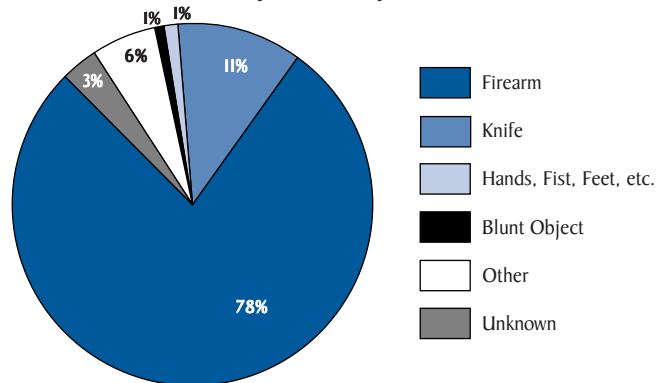
Type of Weapon Used

Firearm homicides remained relatively stable in 1999, while knife attacks declined sharply.

Weapon	1998	1999	Percent Change
Firearm	191	187	-2%
Knife	32	27	-16%
Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.	3	3	0%
Blunt Object	3	2	-33%
Other Weapon	22	14	-36%
Unknown	9	8	-11%
Total	260	241	-7%

Weapon Distribution: 1999

Firearms now account for nearly 4 out of every 5 homicides.



Victim Profile

Nine out of every 10 homicide victims in 1999 were black.

Black Males	186	77%
Black Females	29	12%
Hispanic Males	4	2%
Hispanic Females	0	0%
White Males	13	5%
White Females	7	3%
Asian Males	2	1%
Asian Females	0	0%

Clearance Rate

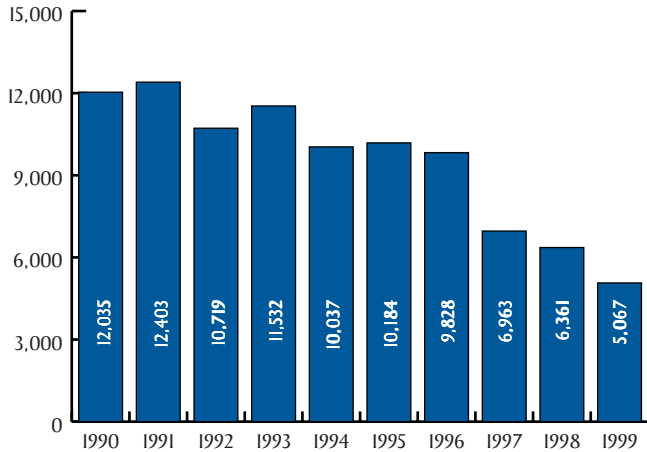
The clearance rate for homicides declined between 1998 and 1999.

	1998	1999
Number of Homicides	260	241
Current-Year Cases Closed	100	83
Year-End Clearance Rate	38%	34%
Prior-Year Cases Closed	69	60
Overall (UCR) Clearance Rate	65%	59%

PROPERTY CRIMES

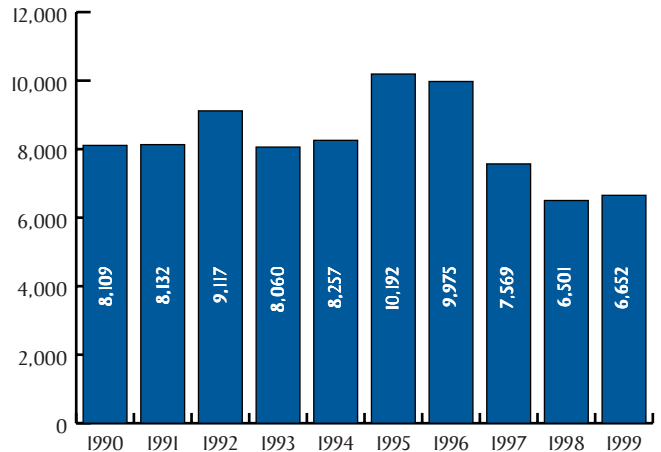
Burglary

Burglaries declined 58 percent over the last 10 years.



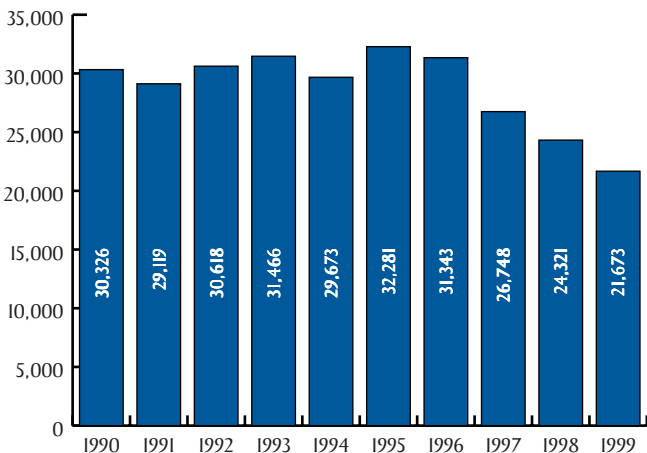
Motor Vehicle Theft

After declining the three previous years, auto thefts increased slightly from 1998 to 1999.



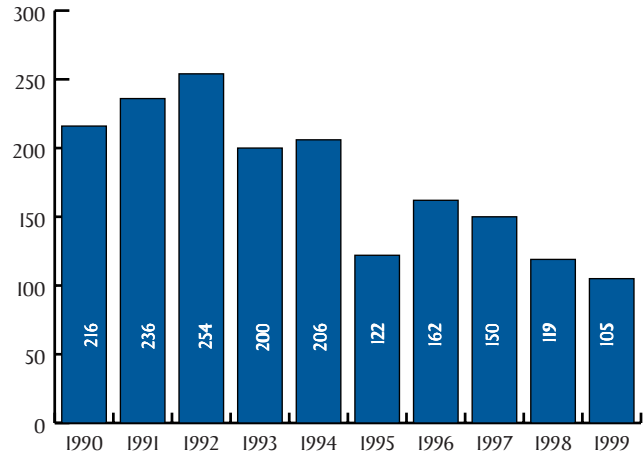
Larceny/Theft

The most frequent serious crime, larceny/thefts have fallen each of the last five years, for a 33 percent reduction.



Arson

Reported arsons reached their lowest level in more than a decade in 1999.



Property Crime Definitions

Burglary. The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft; this category includes attempted burglary.

Larceny/Theft. The unlawful taking or stealing of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud. This category includes attempted theft, burglary from a motor vehicle, and attempted burglary from a motor vehicle.

Motor vehicle theft. The unlawful taking or stealing of a motor vehicle; the category includes attempted motor vehicle theft. "Motor vehicle" includes automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, buses and other motorized vehicles.

Arson. The willful or malicious burning of, or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, house, public building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property of another.

OTHER CRIMES

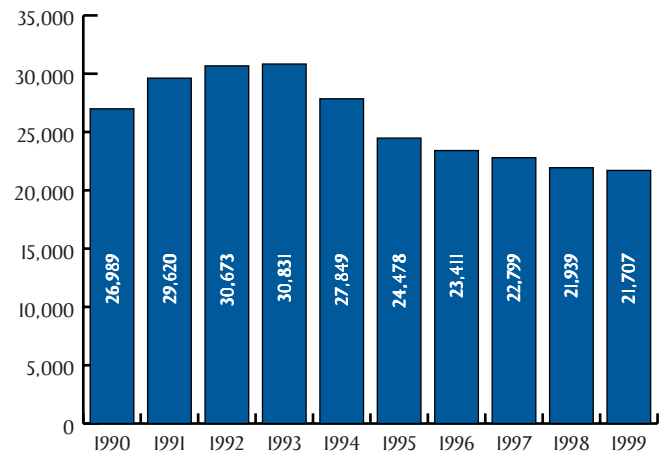
Non-Index Crimes: 1998 vs. 1999

Non-Index assault and prostitution offenses were down in 1999, while vandalism, drug and disorderly conduct offenses rose sharply.

	1998	1999	Percent Change
Non-Index Assaults	6,787	6,208	-8.5%
Vandalism	3,232	5,025	55.5%
Weapons Violation	559	571	2.1%
Prostitution	1,050	670	-36.2%
Drugs	3,738	4,372	17.0%
Disorderly Conduct	58	102	75.8%
Other	6,515	4,759	-27.0%
Total	21,939	21,707	-1.1%

Non-Index Crime Trends

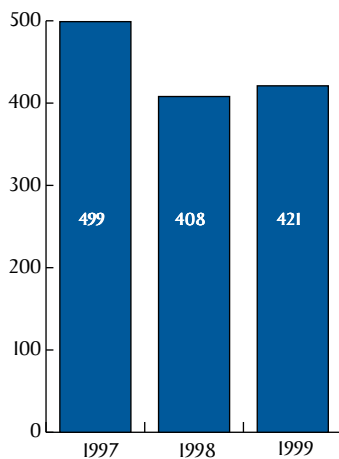
Total non-Index offenses have decreased by nearly 30 percent since 1993.



Certain crimes, such as disorderly conduct and drug offenses, may result in numerous arrests but in only one crime report. For that reason, there are more non-index arrests than reported non-index crimes.

Assaults Against Police Officers

Reported assaults against MPDC officers rose slightly between 1998 and 1999.



Index and Non-Index Crimes

See page 18 for an explanation of Index and non-Index crimes.

ARREST DATA

1999 Arrests

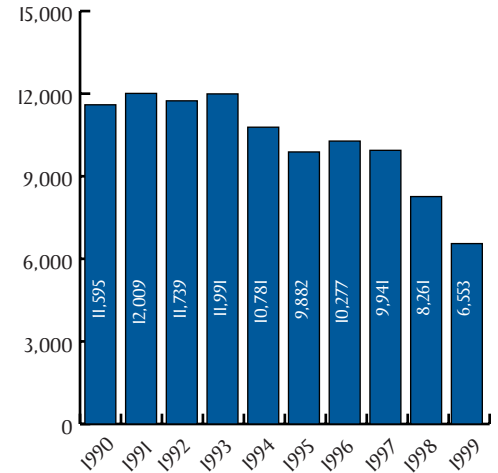
Six in 10 suspects arrested in 1999 were 25 to 49 years of age; 18 percent of arrestees were age 20 or younger.

	<18		18-20		21-24		25-34	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Index Crimes								
Homicide or non-negligent manslaughter	1	0	32	0	29	2	28	4
Rape	2	0	23	0	14	0	50	0
Robbery	112	2	121	5	70	4	152	13
Aggravated Assault	135	53	156	83	205	109	399	240
Burglary	30	6	48	3	44	6	161	12
Larceny/Theft	47	3	67	28	65	25	282	103
Motor Vehicle Theft	437	50	303	45	170	9	160	46
Arson	3	0	2	1	2	1	2	0
Total Index Arrests	767	114	752	165	599	156	1,234	408
Non-Index Crimes								
Other Assaults	133	53	363	121	483	147	1,160	335
Forgery and Counterfeiting	3	1	13	10	17	14	39	28
Fraud	2	1	5	2	6	5	18	13
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property: buying, receiving, possessing	19	1	59	5	68	5	80	13
Vandalism	48	6	56	22	78	22	134	49
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	127	7	228	16	249	23	211	13
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	4	7	43	67	96	59	168	169
Sex Offenses	9	0	2	1	7	0	9	4
Drug Abuse Violations - total	517	24	1,245	93	1,129	100	1,537	257
Drug Sale/Manufacturing - subtotal	116	6	258	10	253	15	371	61
Opium or cocaine and their derivatives	71	1	186	7	165	10	246	58
Marijuana	45	5	71	3	88	5	124	2
Synthetic narcotics	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Possession - subtotal	401	18	987	83	876	85	1,166	196
Opium or cocaine and their derivatives	209	7	389	30	354	36	566	134
Marijuana	191	11	588	51	510	47	585	59
Synthetic narcotics	1	0	5	0	5	1	8	0
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs	0	0	5	2	7	1	7	3
Gambling	12	0	75	0	62	1	82	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	0	0	0	0	1	3	9	2
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	73	9	200	44	388	63
Liquor Law Violations	0	1	18	10	6	2	17	5
Drunkenness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	92	24	950	207	1,333	223	2,205	426
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fugitive	38	13	347	40	546	69	1,261	328
All Other Offenses	770	125	394	66	509	154	1,202	407
Total Non-Index Arrests	1,774	263	3,871	669	4,790	871	8,520	2,112
Total Arrests	2,541	377	4,623	834	5,389	1,027	9,754	2,530
Total by Age	2,918		5,457		6,416		12,284	

35-49 Male	Female	50+ Male	Female	Age Not Male	Stated Female	Total Male	Female	Total
12	1	6	0	10	0	118	7	125
49	0	11	0	1	0	150	0	150
111	12	8	0	21	1	595	37	632
453	221	125	24	13	2	1,486	732	2,218
219	19	13	0	1	0	516	46	562
618	113	86	13	0	0	1,165	285	1,450
143	21	14	0	4	0	1,231	171	1,402
1	2	0	0	0	0	10	4	14
1,606	389	263	37	50	3	5,271	1,282	6,553
1,109	258	204	41	7	0	3,459	955	4,414
31	26	9	2	0	0	112	81	193
21	14	2	2	1	0	55	37	92
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	8	22	3	0	0	331	35	366
108	35	11	1	0	0	435	135	570
107	22	44	3	1	0	967	84	1,051
104	206	17	9	1	0	433	517	950
13	2	5	1	0	0	45	8	53
1,585	406	279	35	5	0	6,297	915	7,212
374	107	55	9	2	0	1,429	208	1,637
306	89	48	7	1	0	1,023	172	1,195
51	4	5	1	1	0	385	20	405
2	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
15	13	2	1	0	0	18	14	32
1,211	299	224	26	3	0	4,868	707	5,575
897	246	177	24	1	0	2,593	477	3,070
293	42	43	1	2	0	2,212	211	2,423
1	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	21
20	11	4	1	0	0	43	18	61
33	0	10	0	5	0	279	1	280
7	6	2	0	0	0	19	11	30
364	53	146	17	7	2	1,178	188	1,366
20	8	10	5	0	0	71	31	102
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,481	583	1,072	80	34	5	9,167	1,548	10,715
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,958	469	337	27	43	2	4,530	948	5,478
1,719	518	517	106	30	8	5,141	1,384	6,525
10,743	2,614	2,687	332	134	17	32,519	6,878	39,397
12,349	3,003	2,950	369	184	20	37,790	8,160	45,950
15,352		3,319		204		45,950		45,950

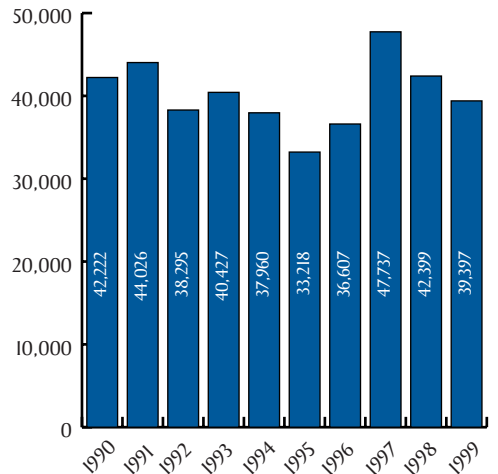
1999 Arrests: Index Offenses

With the continuing reduction in crime, arrests for Index offenses declined again in 1999.



1999 Arrests: Non-Index Offenses

Arrests for non-Index crimes declined for the third year in a row in 1999.

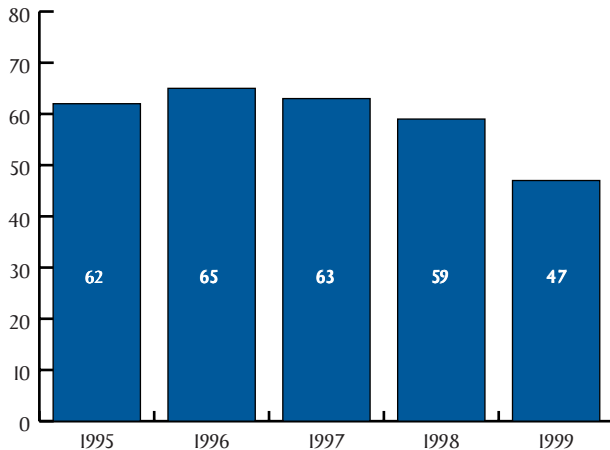


Certain crimes, such as disorderly conduct and drug offenses, may result in numerous arrests but in only one crime report. For that reason, there are more non-Index arrests than reported non-Index crimes.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

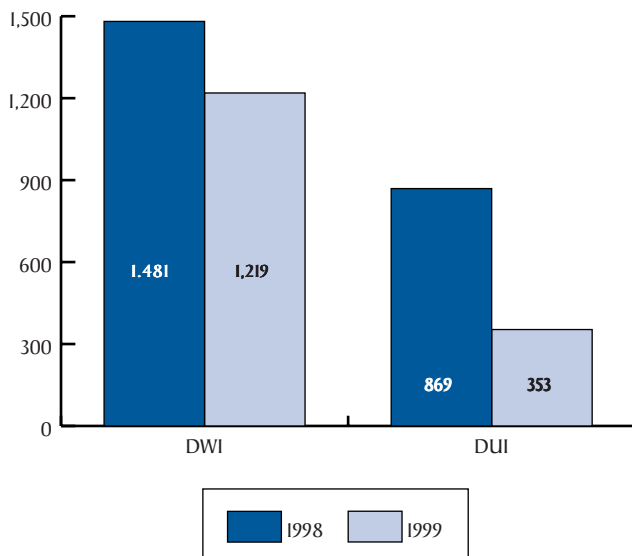
Traffic Fatalities

The number of motorists and pedestrians killed in traffic crashes declined more than 20 percent in 1999.



Alcohol-Related Arrests

The number of motorists arrested for drunken driving declined in 1999.



In 1998, Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) represented drivers with a blood-alcohol concentration (BAC) of .10 and higher; Driving Under the Influence (DUI) represented drivers with a BAC between .05 and .09. In 1999, D.C. law was changed to lower the DWI threshold to a BAC of .08.

Automated Traffic Enforcement: Cracking Down on Red-Light Runners

To enhance the safety of the District's residents and visitors, the Metropolitan Police Department has developed an automated photo enforcement program designed to reduce the number of drivers who violate traffic regulations. The cameras help enforce traffic laws and reduce violations by automatically photographing the license plates of vehicles whose drivers violate the regulations. Currently, the program includes camera systems that capture red-light running violations throughout DC at intersections with a high incidence of violations and traffic crashes. In the year 2000, photo radar cameras to capture speeding violations will also be added.

The goal of the District's Automated Photo Enforcement program is straightforward: to reduce traffic violations and, as a result, decrease crashes, prevent injuries and save lives. Thus far, the cameras have contributed to a dramatic reduction in red-light running at the intersections where they are operational. And fewer violations should translate into lower crash and injury rates among both drivers and pedestrians. The cameras have the added benefit of enhancing traffic safety while promoting community policing. Because the cameras provide 24-hour-a-day coverage, they allow the MPDC to be more consistent, more strategic and more efficient in our enforcement of traffic regulations—a top priority of citizens. These safety benefits are achieved without having to devote extra police resources to enhanced traffic enforcement. Instead, police officers can devote their time to other priorities, including focused law enforcement, neighborhood problem solving and crime prevention.

Results: August 1 - December 31, 1999

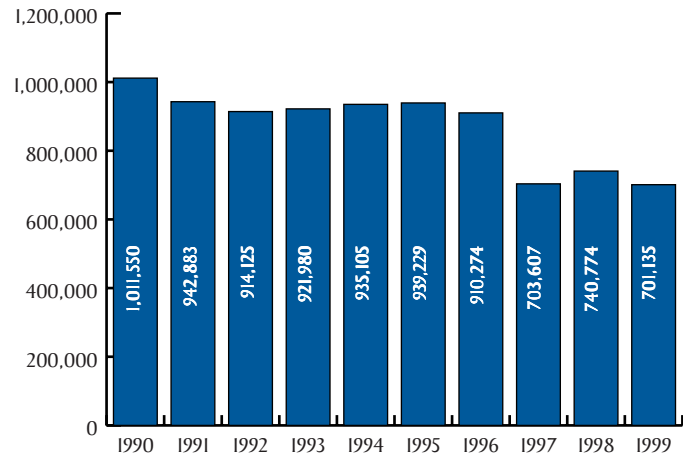
- ▶ **Cameras Installed:** 26
- ▶ **Number of Citations Mailed:** 45,133
- ▶ **Reduction in Violations at Intersections with Cameras:** 46%



CALLS FOR SERVICE

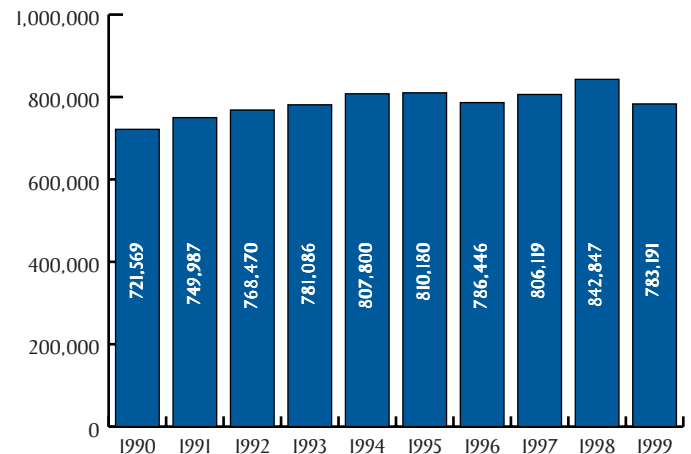
9-1-1 Calls Received

After increasing the previous year, the numbers of calls to 9-1-1 declined in 1999, reaching its lowest level of the decade.



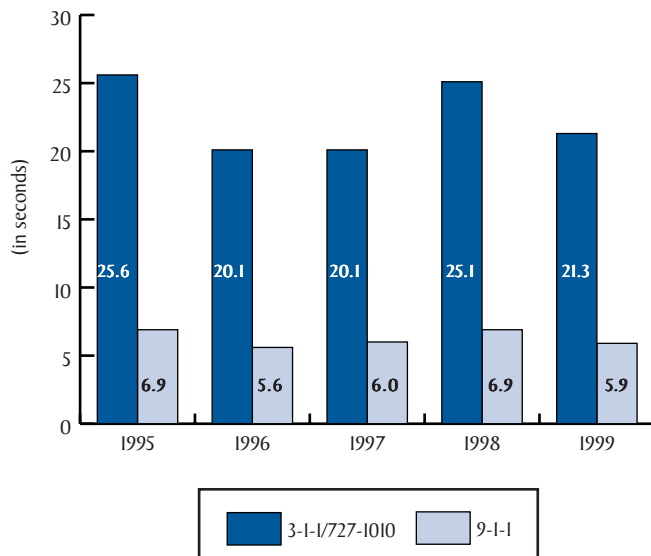
Non-Emergency Calls Received

After peaking in 1998, calls to the police non-emergency number—3-1-1/727-1010—decreased by 7 percent in 1999.



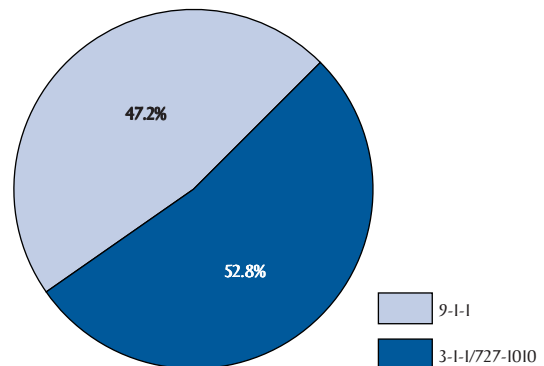
Call Answering Time

The average time to answer both emergency and non-emergency calls decreased in 1999.



Distribution of Calls for Service

More than half of the 1.48 million calls for service received by the MPDC in 1999 were handled by the non-emergency numbers.



Assignments Dispatched

Police responded to an average of 242 false burglar alarms a day during 1999—more than 11 percent of all assignments dispatched.

Total Assignments Dispatched	824,787
False Burglar Alarms	87,424

BUDGET

Expenditures: FY98 vs. FY99

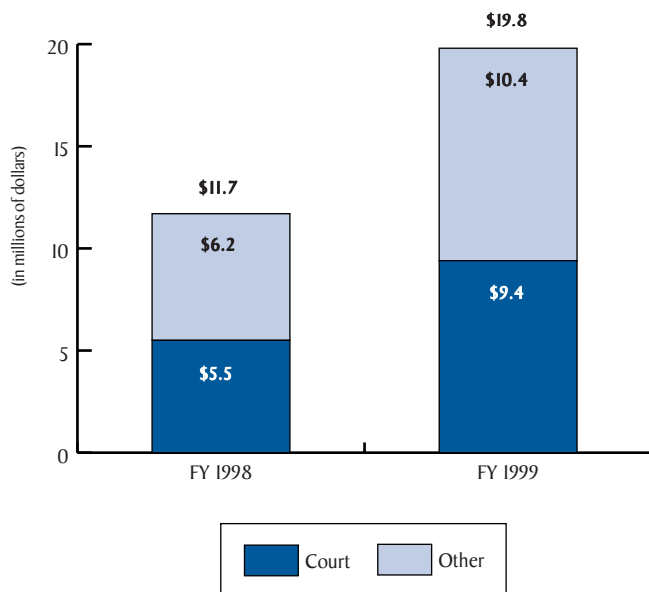
Spending from all funding was essentially unchanged in FY99.

	FY98	FY99	Percent Change
Personnel Services	225,827	239,700	6.1%
Supplies	2,973	6,868	131.0%
Utilities/Telecom/Rent	6,400	2,906	-54.6%
Services	18,207	18,996	4.3%
Equipment	9,146	2,521	-72.4%
Other	9,595	787	-91.8%
Total	272,148	271,778	unchanged

(in thousands of dollars)

Overtime Expenditures

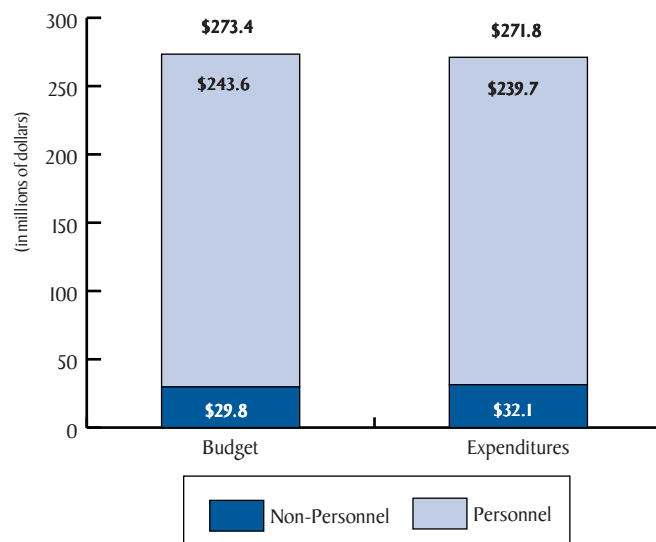
Overtime expenditures rose in FY99 with the implementation of such programs as the Mobile Force and special events like the NATO 50th Anniversary Summit.



Local Funds

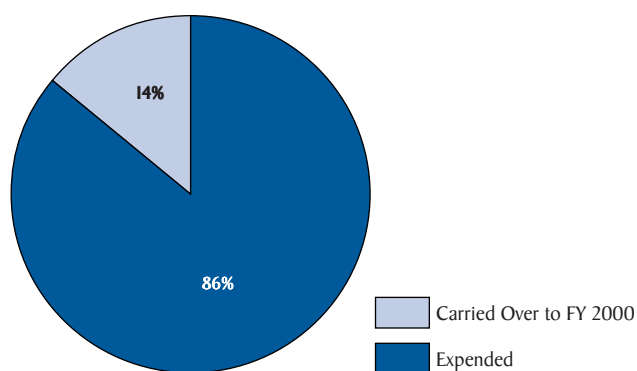
Budget vs. Expenditures: FY99

Ninety-nine percent of the FY99 local budget was spent, 88 percent of it on personnel services.



Grant Funding: FY99

The MPDC spent or carried over 100 percent of the \$14.6 million in grant funding authorized in FY99.



PERSONNEL

January 1 - December 31, 1999

Sworn Personnel by Gender

At 1 in 4, the MPDC continues to have one of the highest ratios of female police officers in the nation.

Male	2,605	75%
Female	861	25%
Total	3,466	100%

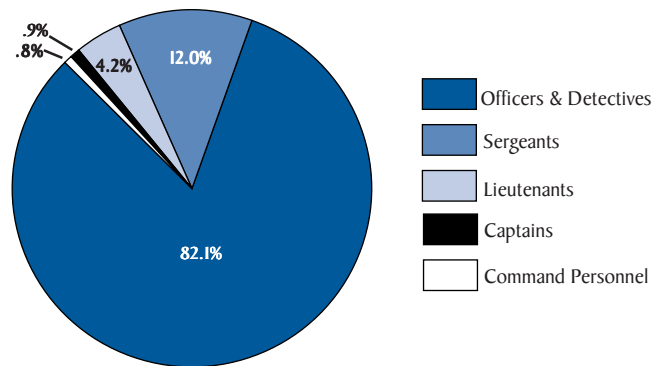
Sworn Personnel by Race/Ethnicity

The percentage on non-white minority officers in the MPDC exceeds the comparable percentage of the total D.C. population.

Black	2,326	67%
White	936	27%
Hispanic	176	5%
Asian	28	1%
Total	3,466	100%

Sworn Members by Rank

More 80 percent of sworn members are police officers or detectives.



Salary Schedule

Salaries of MPDC's sworn members increased generally by 3 percent during 1999.

Title	Starting Salary	Top Salary
Officer	\$34,908	\$64,064
Detective	\$42,363	\$73,528
Sergeant	\$47,409	\$76,575
Lieutenant	\$52,292	\$82,320
Captain	\$61,951	\$92,470
Inspector	\$72,382	\$108,041
Commander	\$84,944	\$131,486
Assistant Chief	\$100,026	\$146,396
Executive Asst. Chief	\$125,000	
Chief	\$150,000*	

*Salary set by contract.

Civilian Personnel by Gender

Nearly three-fourths of MPDC's civilian employees are women.

Male	232	27%
Female	621	73%
Total	853	100%

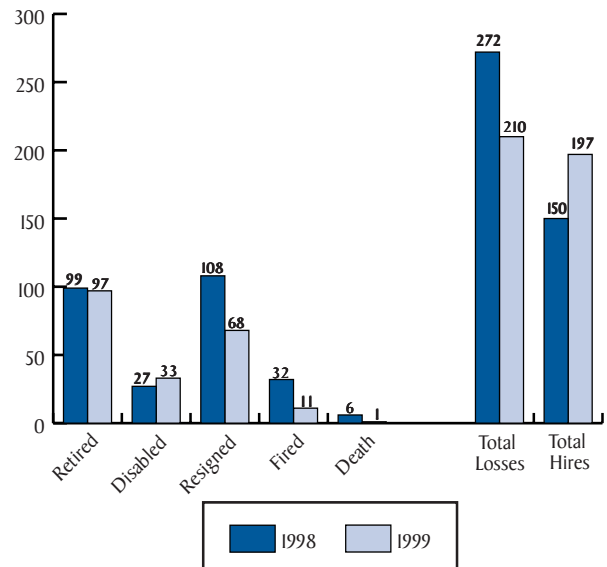
Civilian Personnel by Race/Ethnicity

Nine in 10 civilian employees are non-white minorities.

Black	766	90%
White	67	8%
Hispanic	16	2%
Asian	4	<1%
Total	853	100%

Sworn Attrition vs. Hiring

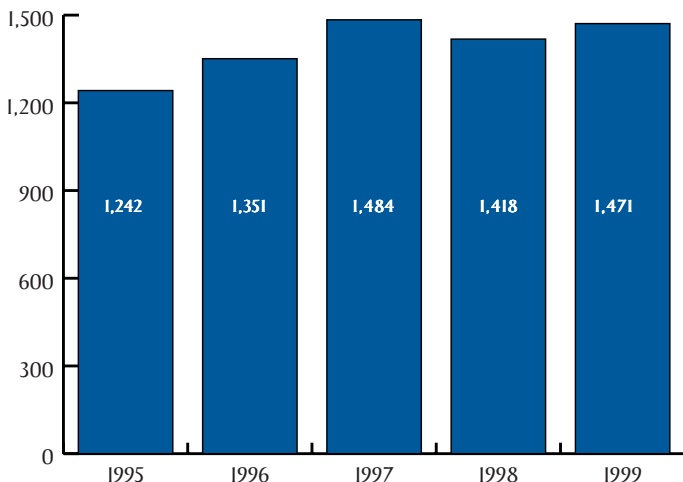
With dramatic decreases in officers leaving and increases in hiring, the MPDC nearly kept pace with attrition during 1999.



FLEET INVENTORY

Vehicle Inventory Trends

The size of the MPDC fleet has remained fairly steady over the past 3 years, although the age of the fleet has declined.



Year-End Vehicle Inventory: 1999

More than half of MPDC vehicles are assigned to the seven police districts.

	District Vehicles	Non-District Vehicles	Total
Unmarked	192	294	486
Marked	418	294	712
Scooters	169	91	260
Boats	0	13	13
Total	779	692	1,471

ALLEGATIONS OF MISCONDUCT

Citizen Complaints*

Citizen complaints against police officers decreased by 33 percent in 1999.

	1998	1999
Districts	434	308
Other Units	67	30
Total	501	338

* This table shows the number of complaints, but not allegations. There may be more than one allegation for each complaint. The 338 complaints for 1999 accounted for a total for 525 allegations.

Types of Allegations: 1999

Allegations of excessive force are the most common type of citizen complaint.

	Districts	Other	Total
Excessive Force	94	2	96
Conduct Unbecoming	66	10	76
Rudeness/Attitude	53	9	62
DemEANing Language	43	3	46
Harassment	37	4	41
Poor Police Service	28	3	31
Failure to Arrest	28	2	30
False Arrest	23	4	27
Threats	21	5	26
Missing Property	13	1	14
Traffic Related	9	4	13
Neglect of Duty	8	0	8
Unlawful Entry/Search	7	0	7
Failure to Give ID	4	1	5
Other	36	7	43
Total	470	55	525

Excessive Force Allegations: 1999

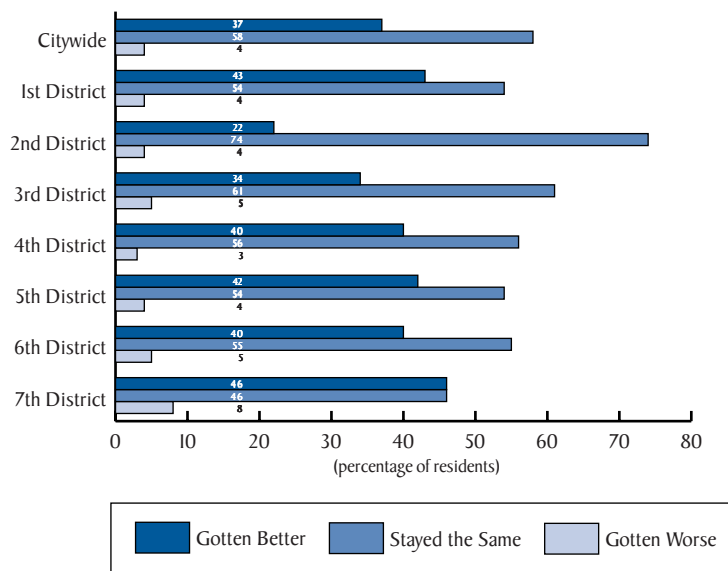
The vast majority of excessive force allegations are either not sustained or unfounded, or the officers are exonerated.

	Districts	Other	Total
Allegations	94	2	96
Dispositions:			
Not Sustained	38	0	38
Unfounded	13	0	13
Exonerated	9	0	9
Sustained	4	0	4
Pending	30	2	32

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

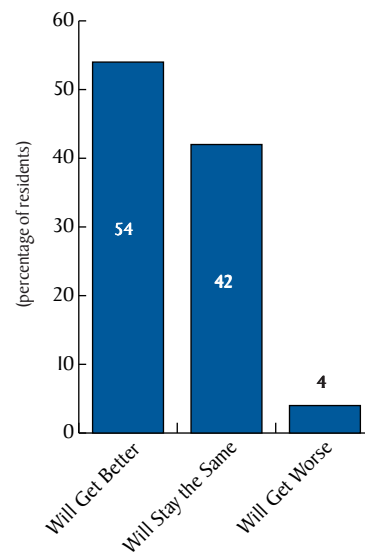
Trends in Police Service

Far more residents in all police districts say police service has improved over the past year than say it has gotten worse.



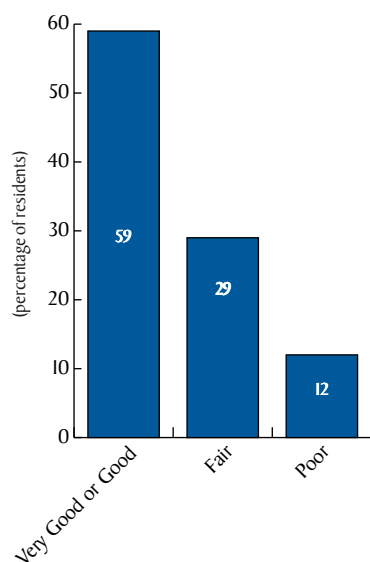
Police Service Next Year

The majority of residents think police service in their neighborhood will be better next year.



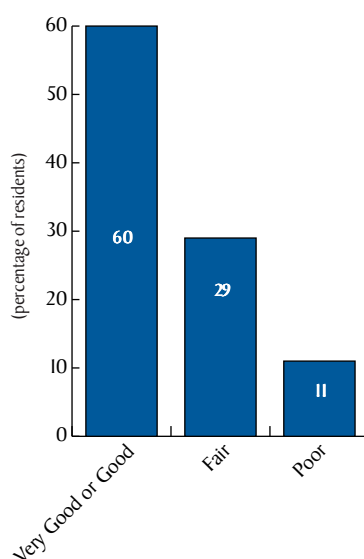
Trends in Preventing Crime

Fifty-nine percent of residents say police are doing a very good or good job preventing crime in their neighborhood.



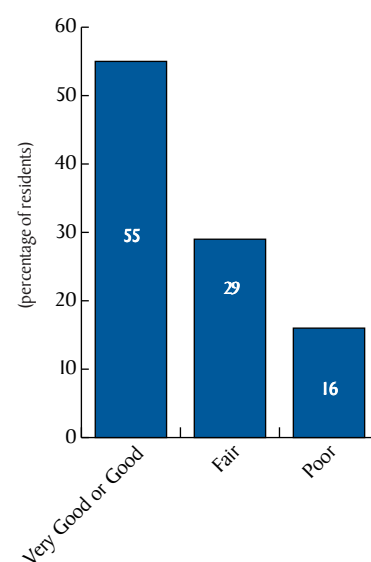
Working with Residents

The majority of residents say the police are doing a good job working together with residents to solve local problems.



Victim Assistance

More than half the residents surveyed say the police do a very good or good job assisting victims of crime.

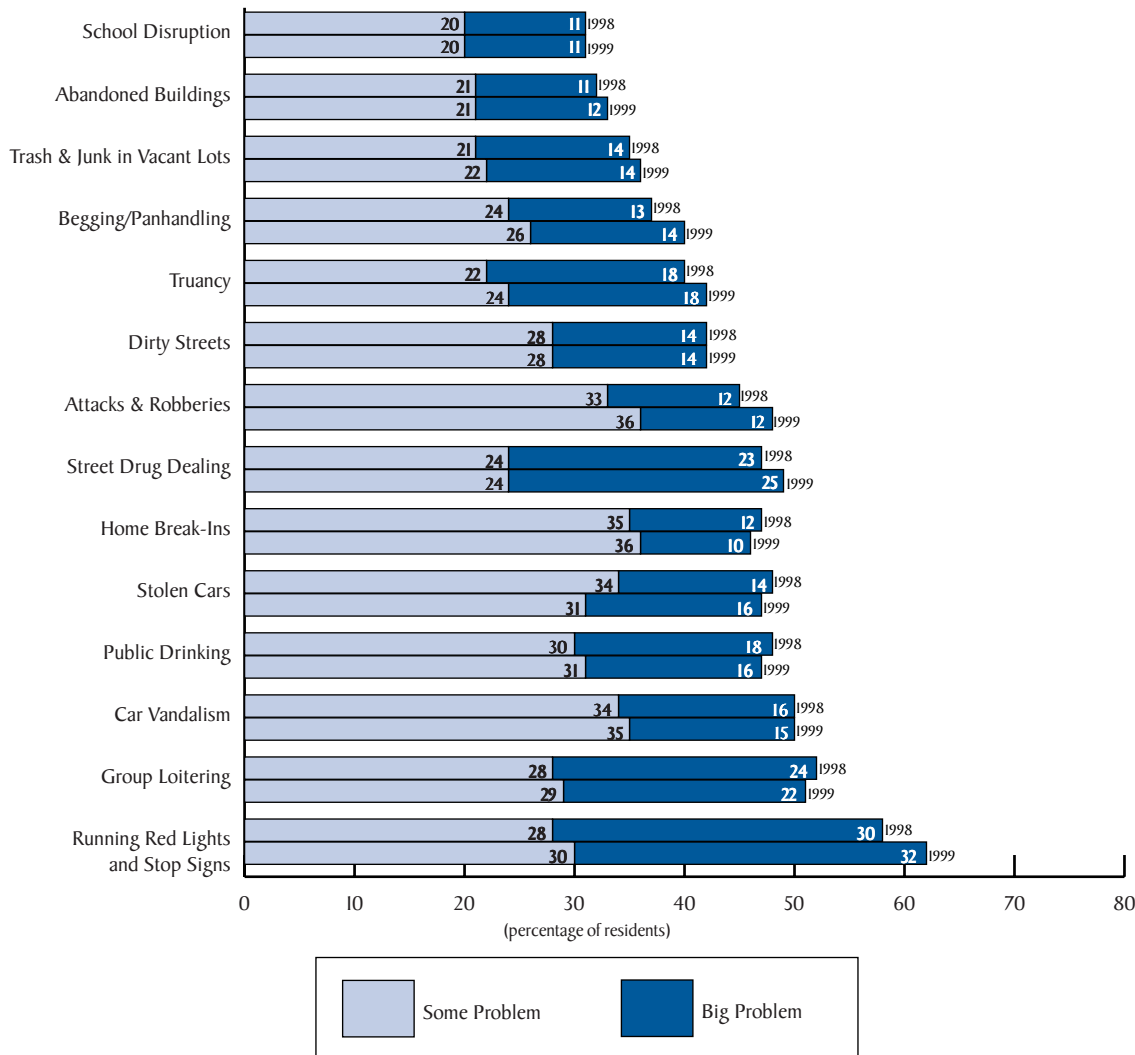


Source: 1999 Survey of District Residents, conducted by the Northwestern University Institute for Policy Research.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Top-Rated Neighborhood Concerns in the District of Columbia

DC residents rated unsafe driving as the top public safety concern in their neighborhood in both 1998 and 1999.



AWARD RECIPIENTS

Monthly CHAMPS Luncheon Award

First District

Investigator Jed Worrell
Master Patrol Officer Maurice Thompson
Officer Kelvin Barksdale
Officer Kimberly Bowman
Officer Keith Bookard
Officer Timothy Chesley
Officer John Devine
Officer Allen Gant
Officer Michael T. Halstead
Officer Milan Jones
Officer Donald Knox
Officer Dwayne Mayo
Officer James Meagher
Officer James Penland
Officer William B. Suter
Officer James Tyler

Second District

Detective Pete J. Bignotti
Master Patrol Officer Eric Adgerson
Officer Nathaniel Anderson
Officer Michael W. Barron
Officer Steven Brown
Officer Shawn Caldwell
Officer Kenneth Davis
Officer Walter Freeland
Officer Eugene Kennedy
Officer Enoch F. Rogers
Officer Yudis Zuniga

Third District

Lieutenant Michael Reese
Officer Joseph Abdalla
Officer Alvesta Davis
Officer Frederick Dunn
Officer Mark Eckenrode
Officer Deborah Pearce
Officer Manuel Rodriguez
Officer Jermain Wilson

Fourth District

Sergeant Rick S. Murray
Sergeant Jeffrey N. Parker
Master Patrol Officer Brett Parson
Master Patrol Officer Fred Rosario
Master Patrol Officer Charles Whittaker
Officer Billie Davis-Cotton
Officer Pedro Garcia
Officer Sergio Hill
Officer Jasper Jackson
Officer Mark Leone
Officer Richard Skirchak
Officer Collis Timlick
Res. Master Patrol Officer Otis Saunders
Res. Officer Kevin Buie

Fifth District

Detective Harbin Combee, Jr.
Detective Michael C. Irving
Detective Jeffrey C. Owens
Detective Kimberly C. Williams
Sergeant Diane Groomes
Officer Anthony Alioto
Officer John Allen
Officer Tania Bell
Officer Anthony Bingham
Officer Jeffrey Dixon
Officer Corey Dowd
Officer Kelvin Dyson
Officer Claude Jackson
Officer Nicole Mathies
Officer Craig Reynolds
Officer Yetter Scott
Officer Corey Shaw
Officer Anthony Simms
Officer James Sulla
Officer Danny Walker
Officer Albert Williams

Sixth District

Master Patrol Officer Christopher Picciano
Master Patrol Officer Robbie J. Warren
Officer Darenn Bemiller
Officer John Denton
Officer Mark Marable
Officer Jeffrey Melvin
Officer John Oakes
Officer Darren Reaves
Officer Erick Schickler
Officer Kenneth Stevwing
Officer Lester Taylor
Officer Maurice Turner

Seventh District

Sergeant Michael J. Gottert
Officer Calvin Branch
Officer Marcia Collins
Officer Charlotte Colvin
Officer Antonio D. Duncan
Officer James Eckert
Officer Michael Iannacchione
Officer David Johnson
Officer Carlos Mejia
Officer Kevin Rachlin
Officer Daniel Robinson
Officer Anthony Ruchack
Officer Bryan Waid
Officer Marc Wilkins
Officer Ronald Wilkins

Special Operations Division

Officer Steve Gately
Officer Glenn Lockett
Officer Kenneth Roden
Officer Dennis J. Hance

Intelligence Section

Carmen Simms

Mayor's Meritorious Award—Gold Medal

1st District

Officer Andre Suber

Mayor's Meritorious Award—Silver Medal

First District

Officer James Penland
Officer John Holloway
Reserve Officer Kurt Hoffman

Fourth District

Officer Carlos Amaya

Fifth District

Detective Steven Dekelbaum
Master Patrol Officer Dennis Fitzgerald

Sixth District

Officer Malcolm Gaines

Seventh District

Officer Carlos Mejia
Officer Daniel Robinson
Officer James Eckert
Officer Ronald Wilkins

Harbor Patrol

Special Operations Division

Officer Dane Snapko
Officer Dennis Hance

The Annual Report is prepared by the Metropolitan Police Department's Office of Corporate Communications.

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Kaylin Junge, Layout and Design

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